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1967-68 WORLD SUGAR AND MOLASSES

PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY

The first estimate of 1967-68 world sugar production, made by the Foreign Agricultural Service, places output at 72 million short tons, raw value. A crop this size would be second only to the 1964-65 crop and compares with a 1966-67 production of 71.5 million tons. Production and consumption will be very nearly in balance for the 1967-68 year; therefore, the ample sugar carryover of 1966-67 will change little. The 1967-68 noncentrifugal sugar output is estimated at 8.8 million tons, down somewhat from 1966-67 as India is expected to produce less.

Molasses production for 1967-68 is estimated at 3.64 billion gallons, up 1.8 percent over 1966-67.

Production Notes on Selected Countries

North and Central America

Canada. The 1967 acreage sown to sugarbeets was 84,621 acres, 4.1 percent higher than the 1966 total of 81,272 acres but still well below the 1964 acreage of 101,312. Yields were reduced, however, which more than offset the acreage increase. Domestic production will supply only about 11 percent of sugar requirements this year. Per capita consumption of sugar has risen rapidly in the past few years. Recently, however, sugar prices have risen sharply and may have an effect on consumption.

Mexico. The indicated reduction this year in the Mexican sugar crop is attributed to a slight decline in acreage, heavy rains, and some flood damage. Consumption is increasing at a fast rate and is expected to continue upward. Exports will probably be slightly higher this year than last, as shipments had been held back in anticipation of some strengthening in world prices.

Several years ago the Mexican government initiated an expanding sugar program. Since there has been a turn-about in world supplies and prices, Mexico has endeavored to hold back on the expansion program and, therefore has reduced acreage this year.

Barbados, Antigua and St. Kitts. Favorable rainfall, fewer fires, and better factory recovery accounted for increased sugar production in Barbados in 1967, while continued drought caused a drop in Antigua. Production in St. Kitts remained about the same as the year before. Forecasts for the 1967-68 crop assume reasonably favorable growing conditions and freedom from industrial strife. It is also expected that production will return to a normal level in St. Kitts provided drought conditions of the past 3 years are not repeated.

Martinique. A further decline in sugar output is expected for 1967-68, due to a forecast 10-percent drop in sugarcane production. Hurricane Beulah damaged the crop by dumping 24 inches of rain on the island in 36 hours and clogging drainage.

Trinidad and Tobago. The smaller crop this year is attributed to a shorter-than-normal growing period. Therefore, a smaller tonnage of cane was harvested even though the number of acres harvested actually increased. Because of the short crop, most of the sugar produced in 1967 will be needed to meet obligations to the United Kingdom and the neighboring islands of St. Lucia, Grenada, and St. Vincent. The remainder is expected to be shipped to Canada. The percentage of cane supplied by farmers to the mills has been declining steadily and dropped to 31.3 percent in 1967.

Others. Severe drought will reduce sugar production for 1967-68 in several of the Caribbean area countries. Substantial reductions are expected in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. Harvest began the first week of November in Cuba, which is unusually early. This, as well as drought, might be a factor as some of the cane cut may not be completely mature.

South America

Argentina. The 1967-68 crop is estimated 24 percent below the 1966-67 outturn and some 20,000 tons below the national production quota of 750,000 metric tons. Most of this year's decrease is in the principal sugar Province of Tucuman, where 20 percent of the potential harvest was lost as a result of freezing temperatures in June and July. Prolonged drought prior to that time also diminished crop prospects. Growing conditions in Salta and Jujuy Provinces have been generally favorable. More than 10 percent of the cultivated area in Salta was not harvested in order to keep the production of refined sugar within quota limits. Carryover stocks of 487,000 metric tons on May 1, 1967, will probably be less than half that level by May 1, 1968. Domestic disappearance is climbing as more sugar is being used in the canning industry. The voluntary closing of less efficient mills continues. Only 29 mills are operating now, compared with 36 last year.

Brazil. During the first quarter of the June 1967 - May 1968 sugar marketing year, 36 percent of the year's total production goal of 66.6 million bags (60 kilos) had been produced. Several of the central southern states had drought, that may have affected production somewhat. The Sugar Institute has received bids for a 200,000-metric-ton capacity sugar warehouse, two 5-million-liter capacity molasses tanks, and bulk-loading equipment for sugar export in the port of Recife.

Chile. The area planted to sugarbeets for the 1967-68 crop was 29,248 hectares (72,272 acres), an increase of 39.5 percent over the previous year. Most of the increase was contracted in the Province of Nuble to supply raw material for the new sugarbeet plant at Cocharcas, which was inaugurated in June of this year. Brazil and Peru were the principal suppliers of sugar imported into Chile in 1966; however, increased imports are expected from Colombia.

Colombia. The area planted to cane in 1967-68 remained about the same as in 1966-67 (225,000 acres). Therefore, the upturn in the current year's production is based entirely on higher cane yields and more efficient extraction rates. Large investments have been made in expanding and modernizing most of the mills in the Cauca Valley. Panela continues to be produced in larger quantities than sugar. Exports for 1966-67 reached a record level, with the United States the main purchaser. A substantial increase in exports is expected in 1967-68.

Peru. A slightly smaller crop is expected this year as acreage was down and yield was lower. Peru exported 443,000 metric tons of sugar during the first 9 months of 1967, and an additional 67,000 tons are expected to be shipped during October - December. Stocks of centrifugal sugar on December 31, 1967, are forecast at 130,000 metric tons, a decrease of 40 percent from the same date a year earlier.

Uruguay. Acreage planted to sugarcane for 1967-68 is estimated at 4,910 hectares (12,084 acres). Extremely low temperatures in June drastically reduced output of both cane and sugar. To get maximum benefit from the damaged crop, the government authorized low-yielding cane to be sold for alcohol production. Sugarbeet acreage increased about 13 percent to a more normal level. The disastrous freezes and floods of early 1967 apparently did not damage sugarbeets as much as fruits and livestock.

About two-thirds of the sugar consumed in Uruguay in 1967 was obtained from local production of cane and beets, and the remaining one-third was imported as raw sugar. The government, through its Honorary Sugar Commission, controls sugar marketing and establishes maximum wholesale and retail prices for refined sugar and prices paid to farmers for sugarbeets and sugarcane.

Europe

Austria. Yields differ widely between the two growing areas of Upper Austria and Western Lower Austria on the one hand and the Eastern part of Lower Austria and Burgenland on the other. The Western sections this year had ample sunshine and precipitation. In the Eastern sections, there was extreme drought in some areas. Total acreage is down this year, and production will probably be considerably reduced.

Austria's annual consumption of sugar fluctuates considerably. One of the major reasons is that in some years two wine crops, with almost their entire sugar demand, fall within one sugar-crop year. Additionally, the quantity of sugar required for bee feeding is strongly influenced by the availability of natural bee feed. The new sugar legislation which became effective October 1, 1967, will not influence Austria's present volume of foreign trade in sugar. As in the past, Austria's sugar consuming industries will import limited quantities of sugar in bond at world market prices so as to keep the prices of products destined for export at competitive levels.

West Germany. Sugar production will be up somewhat for 1967-68 as acreage, beet yields, and the extraction rate increased. Consumption is forecast at about the same level as production. Consumption declined in 1966-67 because of lower requirements for sweetening wine and preserving fruits and berries. Use for candy and nonalcoholic beverages was also lower. With a better domestic crop this year and an expected economic upswing, per capita consumption in 1967-68 may again reach the previous record of 67.7 pounds.

Ireland. An increase of about 23 percent is expected over the small 1966-67 crop. Overall sugar requirements for 1967-68 are forecast at 190,000 long tons, raw value. These projected requirements are based on 140,000 tons for domestic use, 35,000 tons to be exported in products containing sugar, and 15,000 tons to be exported as refined sugar.

Italy. Sugarbeet acreage this year is up about 10 percent. Beets remained in the field longer than usual due to the national strike and were damaged somewhat by rainfall. As a result, the sugar extraction rate was lowered. Imports for the 1967-68 marketing year are expected to decrease by about 30 percent from the previous year due to larger production and carryover stocks. Exports may even exceed imports, and stocks will increase substantially. Under the EEC sugar policy, Italy has a white sugar marketing quota of 1,230,000 metric tons for the 1967-68 year.

Spain. Expanded sugarbeet acreage in Leon, Western Andalusia, Aragon, and the Basque Provinces is increasing production this year. Both the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture and the sugar industry encourage mechanical planting and harvesting of beets in an effort to reduce the amount of scarce and costly hand labor involved. Mechanizing beetsugar production in Spain presents problems because of differences between the northern and southern producing areas.

As a result of increased domestic supplies, Spanish sugar imports in the 1967-68 season are now forecast at 75,000 metric tons, slightly less than two-thirds the amount purchased in 1966-67. A new beetsugar mill with a daily output of 2,000 metric ton is being built in Valladolid.

Sweden. Good weather helped growth and development of sugarbeets in 1967. Imports of beets in 1967-68 will not be required. As a step towards continued efficiency improvement, one of the nine sugar factories, located at Hokopinge, will be closed down next season. Nevertheless, it is expected that the government acreage ceiling of 40,000 hectares (100,000 acres) will be reached next year. Genetic monogerm seed was used to an extent of 50 percent in 1967 and will be available for the entire area in 1968. An 80 - 90 percent use is expected in 1968. About 70 percent of the area is seeded with precision seeding drills, usually combined with equipment for pesticide application, and 90 percent is harvested mechanically. The price of sugarbeets is being adjusted (reduced) to the EEC level in two steps, the first for the period September 1, 1967 - June 30, 1968 and the second for fiscal year 1968-69.

Switzerland. Acreage was increased slightly this year to 8,700 hectares (21,750 acres), and the growing season was favorable in most areas. The two refineries started operations at the end of September. France was still the main source of imports in 1966, but imports from Cuba increased more than those from any other country.

United Kingdom. Area under sugarbeets in 1967-68 was up by 2.7 percent. Stocks on August 31, 1967, were estimated at 490,000 long tons, down 42,000 tons from the previous year. Imports in 1967-68 will probably be in the area of 2.25 million to 2.30 million tons, up only slightly from 1966-67. Exports might drop about 25 percent to 300,000 long tons.

USSR. The 1967-68 sugar outturn is expected to be somewhat larger than in 1966-67, although acreage changed little. Sugar extraction rates for 1966-67 were down more than 0.5 percent from the 12.71 percent of the previous year. Improved cultural practices and good weather are increasing yields this year.

Africa

Mozambique. Production continues to increase steadily. By 1968, Mozambique will possibly meet all its refined sugar needs. Previously, all refined sugar had been supplied by Portugal, although a large portion of the raw sugar produced is generally shipped to that country.

Rhodesia. Production for the immediate future is now geared more towards the expanding internal market, which presently requires about 85,000 short tons per year. While 1966-67 raw sugar output was estimated at 290,000 tons, the 1967-68 production may be less than half this amount, since Rhodesia has reversed its sugar-expansion policy and reduced production substantially.

South Africa, Republic of. Dry weather in the sugar producing areas has been persistent this year. This is expected to be compensated for by new areas coming into production, mostly in the Transvaal lowveld and Makatini flats. Shipments of sugar to overseas markets for the first 8 months of 1967 were 535,406 short tons, compared with 224,019 short tons during the corresponding period in 1966. Total exports in 1967-68 may amount to 1 million tons, a big increase over the 780,000 tons of the previous year.

United Arab Republic. The 1967-68 sugar production is expected to be up from the 1966-67 level. Acreage will be up some, and yields are likely to be higher. Many problems, however, are facing sugar production in the U.A.R. Low farm prices for cane, limited narrow-gauge trackage in cane producing areas, and ineffective drainage measures are all deterrents. Recent low output of sugar has widened the import business. In calendar year 1966 imports jumped to about 258,000 metric tons, compared with 44,000 metric tons in 1965. All sugar trade is under agreements, with cotton and rice the major exchange commodities for sugar.

Asia

India. Production of factory sugar in 1967-68 is expected to be up somewhat from the low level of 1966-67. Cane was diverted to manufacture of gur last year, and weather was unfavorable. Even though domestic consumption and exports were substantially curtailed, only a small amount of sugar was carried over from 1966-67. The position is likely to worsen in 1967-68, and per capita consumption is expected to decline from 11.6 kilograms in 1966-67 to 10.3 in 1967-68, in terms of refined sugar. Exports in 1967 were restricted to preferential markets. In 1968, exports are likely to be less than 100,000 tons. The government has announced partial decontrol of sugar effective 1967-68: It will procure 60 percent of the mills' production, and the mills can sell the remaining 40 percent in the free market. Monthly releases from the mills will continue to be regulated, basic minimum price for sugarcane payable by mills will be increased, and excise taxes reportedly are being reduced.

Iran. Sugarbeet production rose sharply this year as a result of increased acreage and yields. Area harvested in 1967 amounted to 120,000 hectares (300,000 acres), 20 percent more than in the previous year. Production of beets and sugar have increased more than fourfold since 1960. Private plants, which were producing only 15 percent of Iran's sugar in 1960, are now producing 60 percent.

Japan. Favorable weather conditions for sugarbeets in Hokkaido will increase the 1967-68 crop by 13 percent over a year earlier. Import requirements in 1967-68 are estimated at 1,790,000 metric tons, raw basis, 3 percent above the previous year. Government policy of levying and collecting surcharges on imported raw sugar continues, but due to lower world prices in the past year, surcharges were lower, and cost prices to refiners were reduced.

Philippines. The 1967-68 sugar season started during the third week of September, 1967. A crop of 1.97 million short tons, raw value, is expected, and would allow basic commitments for 1968 to be fulfilled. Improved cultural methods and heavier fertilizer applications are expected to increase the yield per hectare. Acreage is being expanded, and new mills are being built to fulfill plans of the local sugar industry to increase annual production to 2.5 million short tons in the next few years. Acreage for 1967-68 is up by 4 percent over 1966-67.

Thailand. The 1967-68 sugar outturn may be up about 1.5 percent over 1966-67, when it was 14 percent lower than in 1965-66. About 74 percent of the cane produced will be processed for sugar, with the balance for chewing and home use. The government tries to maintain production of sugar at a level just sufficient for domestic consumption and fulfillment of the U.S. sugar quota.

Turkey. The 1967 sugarbeet area was about 372,000 acres, slightly less than the previous year. Carryover from last year is large, so that total supply will be almost double domestic consumption. During the last several years, sugar consumption has increased 10 percent annually, but the increase in 1966-67 was only 2 percent over the previous year.

Exports during the 1967-68 marketing year may amount to only about 55,000 metric tons; therefore, end of year 1967-68 stocks may rise to about 360,000 tons. Some officials expect that sugar production will be kept near the present level (about 600,000 tons) until domestic consumption rises to this quantity. The second Five-Year Development Plan, however, calls for a production increase of 6 percent annually to 825,000 tons by 1972.

Oceania

Australia. A production increase is expected for 1967-68 despite June floods and heavy August rains in New South Wales and some harvest interruptions in Queensland due to wet weather. Rainfall in a number of the sugar districts was below average. Mechanical cane cutters are being employed increasingly. Exports during 1967-68 are expected to amount to 1.8 million tons, of which 1.1 million will be for the United States and United Kingdom markets. At the present time, consumption cannot be expected to exceed over 25 percent of annual sugar production. Canada, Japan, and Malaysia have been the largest buyers of sugar other than the United States and the United Kingdom.

Molasses

The 1967-68 world production of molasses is estimated at 3.64 billion gallons, up 1.8 percent from the 1966-67 level. Some increase is expected for Europe, Asia, Latin America, and Oceania (Australia), while a slight decline is anticipated in North America.

Mexico rigidly controls the quantity of molasses to be used for making alcohol. The larger part of the molasses, other than that used for alcohol, is exported. Efforts are being made to use more molasses domestically for feeding purposes, but so far with only limited success. In 1966, Trinidad shipped 56.3 percent of its molasses exports to the United States, but for the first 6 months of 1967 Canada was the leading buyer. All molasses produced in Martinique in 1967 is expected to be consumed domestically.

Molasses production in Argentina in 1967-68 is expected to take a sharp drop as sugar production declines. Generally, molasses produced in Brazil is used for livestock feed or goes directly to alcohol production. During January - June 1967, Brazil exported 117,356 metric tons of molasses with an f.o.b. value of U.S.$2.7 million. Exports of molasses and alcohol are tax free, but prices for these commodities must have previous approval from CACEX (Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department). Colombia is expected to register an increase of about 15 percent in production of molasses this year.

Molasses production in Italy this year is up 27 percent from last year and 75 percent from 1965. Reportedly, from 12 to 15 percent of total production is generally used for livestock feeding, while the remainder is used for distilling; manufacture of yeast, glutonic and citric acids; and other industrial uses. Prices for molasses in the United Kingdom have increased recently, and larger amounts have been used for animal feed compounds.

continues on page 12

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1960-61 through 1964-65 annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 preliminary	1967-68 forecast
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
North and Central America:				
Canada 2/	10,721	12,165	12,404	12,744
Costa Rica	3,625	6,556	6,045	6,100
Cuba 3/	226,860	196,672	200,000	175,000
Dominican Republic	55,646	46,169	54,000	49,000
El Salvador	4,202	8,220	8,500	8,300
Guatemala	7,057	9,100	11,000	9,000
Haiti	3,867	4,090	4,000	4,000
Jamaica	31,496	36,862	36,525	34,000
Mexico	133,086	169,762	191,053	180,751
Nicaragua	6,009	5,656	5,847	5,900
Panama	2,953	5,432	8,429	8,500
Trinidad and Tobago	17,544	19,008	14,483	15,094
United States, Mainland	258,522	280,137	275,000	270,000
Hawaii	55,535	58,389	60,000	60,000
Puerto Rico	60,631	57,140	57,665	55,500
Other	30,753	33,194	(35,757)	(35,000)
Total	908,507	948,552	980,708	928,889
South America:				
Argentina	70,839	97,652	75,697	59,938
Brazil	244,667	298,567	270,000	300,000
Chile	3,192	4,351	4,172	5,807
Guyana	21,594	23,712	25,090	24,000
Peru 2/	47,068	56,192	55,000	56,000
Uruguay	3,568	5,024	3,943	3,729
Venezuela 2/	24,972	30,906	32,779	33,000
Other	21,332	46,174	(49,000)	(55,000)
Total	437,232	562,578	515,681	537,474
Europe:				
Austria	13,156	10,957	15,134	11,800
Belgium and Luxembourg	19,083	18,059	18,404	27,403
Denmark	14,940	13,673	10,676	13,111
Finland	3,673	3,746	4,000	4,200
France	94,403	106,390	77,358	74,923
Germany, West	86,594	72,862	83,164	93,653
Greece	4/ 2,481	5,835	7,144	7,500
Ireland	7,177	4,712	3,806	5,000
Italy	50,523	69,303	95,732	121,749
Netherlands	24,238	26,223	23,413	30,000
Spain	31,950	34,307	37,433	41,545
Sweden	13,299	10,115	10,676	11,613
Switzerland	1,804	1,866	2,435	2,810
United Kingdom	52,029	60,389	60,000	60,000
Total West Europe	415,350	438,437	449,375	505,307

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1960-61 through 1964-65
annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 1/ - continued

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 preliminary	1967-68 forecast
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Europe - continued:				
Hungary	25,359	29,598	32,000	25,000
Poland	71,813	85,599	86,161	78,000
Romania	5/ 20,479	20,604	26,000	23,300
Yugoslavia	14,348	16,858	25,000	22,000
Other East Europe	(106,570)	(88,221)	(105,000)	(90,000)
Total East Europe	238,569	240,880	274,161	238,300
Total Europe	653,919	679,317	723,536	743,607
USSR (Europe and Asia)	375,180	458,901	450,000	465,000
Africa:				
Angola	2,931	2,997	3,184	3,000
Mauritius	22,602	27,982	24,933	26,000
Mozambique	10,010	11,613	12,175	13,500
South Africa, Republic of	42,498	45,880	76,466	85,000
United Arab Republic 6/	31,181	34,464	31,468	29,969
Other Africa	51,000	67,680	(72,500)	(65,000)
Total	160,222	190,616	220,726	222,469
Asia:				
China, Taiwan	32,500	48,973	41,207	45,000
India	201,580	224,768	149,845	175,000
Indonesia	32,966	39,896	35,000	37,000
Iran	7,239	8,429	14,610	19,293
Japan	2/ 9,440	6,930	7,300	8,500
Philippines	83,203	79,042	83,052	89,907
Thailand	27,433	33,564	30,096	32,995
Turkey	24,498	24,080	31,000	30,000
Other Asia	52,761	175,440	(188,000)	(190,000)
Total	471,620	641,122	580,110	627,695
Oceania:				
Australia	63,695	75,000	85,641	95,157
Fiji	11,250	11,988	18,000	18,000
Total	74,945	86,988	103,641	113,157
Total world	3,081,625	3,568,074	3,574,402	3,638,291

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. Production has been estimated by groups of countries known to produce centrifugal sugar, but for which insufficient data are available to show production for each country. Figures in parentheses are Foreign Agricultural Service estimates.
2/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. 3/ Includes hi-test molasses.
4/ 4 year average. 5/ 3 year average. 6/ May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries
average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 3/
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Canada (beet)	155	145	163	152
Mexico	1,899	2,320	2,679	2,465
United States				
Continental (beet)	2,774	2,820	2,860	2,695
Continental (cane)	934	1,104	1,215	1,350
Hawaii	1,122	1,234	1,235	1,230
Puerto Rico	999	883	818	750
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	12	5	0	0
Barbados	194	193	225	224
British Honduras	33	49	67	70
Costa Rica	91	139	128	130
El Salvador	79	121	138	132
Guatemala	137	174	199	164
Honduras	29	41	41	50
Nicaragua	97	71	112	115
Panama	42	45	70	72
Cuba	5,596	4,950	6,200	5,700
Dominican Republic	852	739	893	800
Guadeloupe	165	184	153	192
Haiti	70	65	70	70
Jamaica	524	560	535	500
Leeward and Windward Islands 4/	76	51	48	56
Martinique	85	59	52	50
Trinidad and Tobago	258	236	222	258
Total North America	16,223	16,188	18,123	17,225
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina	950	1,422	1,125	877
Bolivia	66	100	100	100
Brazil	3,815	5,324	4,807	4,670
Chile (beet)	88	114	131	194
Colombia	421	482	610	702
Ecuador	162	167	185	190
Guyana	359	324	386	345
Paraguay	40	40	45	45
Peru	878	928	882	915
Surinam	12	20	20	20
Uruguay (beet and cane)	53	70	69	68
Venezuela	325	397	421	420
Total South America	7,169	9,388	8,781	8,546
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria	312	260	393	312
Belgium and Luxembourg	497	464	456	617
Denmark 5/	341	265	362	509
Finland	58	51	62	65
France	2,309	2,585	1,969	1,857
Germany, West	1,980	1,722	2,110	2,217
Greece 6/ 7/	30	114	126	130
Ireland	156	130	123	149
Italy	1,082	1,356	1,497	1,672
Netherlands	620	657	633	839
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira	19	21	23	23
Spain (cane and beet)	560	620	679	753
Sweden	312	222	283	296
Switzerland	44	49	65	62
United Kingdom	988	1,032	1,030	1,064
Total West Europe	9,308	9,548	9,811	10,565

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CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries
average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued:				
Albania 7/	14	14	14	14
Bulgaria 7/	207	121	429	375
Czechoslovakia 7/	1,160	963	1,021	805
Germany, East 7/	869	864	748	672
Hungary	492	495	528	419
Poland	1,693	1,620	1,853	1,675
Romania	408	481	536	474
Yugoslavia	323	400	690	600
Total East Europe	5,166	4,958	5,819	5,034
Total Europe	14,474	14,506	15,630	15,599
USSR (Europe and Asia)	7,623	10,700	10,100	10,500
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Congo (Kinshasa)	38	33	39	50
Ethiopia	67	81	88	94
Kenya 7/	41	42	82	85
Malagasy Republic	110	126	117	120
Mauritius	559	619	672	705
Mozambique	183	178	265	295
Reunion	246	255	212	215
Rhodesia 8/	95	292	290	130
South Africa, Republic of 9/	1,233	1,002	1,794	2,000
Swaziland 10/	105	131	165	165
Tanzania 7/ 11/	51	83	96	100
Uganda 7/	128	148	163	165
United Arab Republic	401	446	399	354
Other Africa 12/	154	297	540	548
Total Africa	3,411	3,733	4,922	5,026
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated)				
Burma	66	80	86	90
China, Mainland (cane and beet)	1,026	1,750	1,800	1,800
Taiwan	991	1,081	828	900
India 13/	3,694	4,514	3,002	3,500
Indonesia	708	671	739	772
Iran (beet and cane)	185	239	391	547
Japan (beet and cane)	229	416	386	442
Pakistan	225	490	480	480
Philippines	1,704	1,590	1,725	1,917
Ryukyu Islands 14/	161	231	215	243
Thailand	212	315	272	276
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	639	625	773	744
Other Asia (beet and cane) 15/	113	187	216	214
Total Asia	9,953	12,189	10,913	11,925
Oceania (cane):				
Australia	1,806	2,187	2,564	2,726
Fiji	266	339	431	430
Total Oceania	2,072	2,526	2,995	3,156
World total (cane)	34,348	39,143	40,428	40,489
World total (beet)	26,577	30,087	31,036	31,488
World total (cane and beet)	60,925	69,230	71,464	71,977

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts, and St. Vincent. St. Lucia discontinued January 1, 1964. 5/ Danish beets exported to Finland, Sweden, and West Germany, in terms of sugar, not included in the production for those countries. 6/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 7/ Production refers to calendar year for the first of the two years indicated. 8/ Prior to 1964-65, included Malawi and Zambia. 9/ Beginning 1962-63, Swaziland reported separately. 10/Two-year average, prior to 1962-63 included in South Africa. 11/Formerly Tanganyika, beginning 1964-65 includes Zanzibar. 12/Other Africa includes Algeria, French Somaliland, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia, Tunisia, Ghana, Malawi, Zambia and Morocco. 13/ Includes Khandsari. 14/ Prior to July 1965 issue, included in "Other Asia". 15/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, Lebanon, Ceylon, Nepal and South Korea.

Output of molasses in the United Arab Republic has declined since 1965, and exports to Greece, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom (the leading markets) have done likewise. Some increase in production is expected in the Republic of South Africa.

Increased acreage and production of sugarbeets in Iran is increasing output of molasses, as well as of sugar. All molasses has so far been consumed domestically. About two-thirds of the 1966-67 Philippines molasses output was exported, with distillery and other users accounting for most of the remainder. Most of the exports from Thailand have been to Japan, while the United States has been purchasing about 80 percent of Australia's exports.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:				
Costa Rica	76	44	44	44
El Salvador	24	25	31	28
Guatemala	38	32	32	30
Mexico	136	132	130	127
Nicaragua	22	18	18	18
Panama	4	4	4	4
Total	300	255	259	251
South America:				
Colombia	683	675	750	740
Ecuador	38	36	36	36
Peru	26	15	15	15
Venezuela	53	42	42	42
Total	800	768	843	833
Asia:				
Burma	163	160	160	160
China, Mainland	417	700	700	800
Taiwan	24	24	24	24
India	4,995	5,512	6,063	5,512
Indonesia	334	330	330	330
Japan	24	8	8	8
Pakistan	768	616	616	585
Philippines	51	63	65	65
Ryukyu Islands	15	15	15	15
Thailand	148	165	198	200
Vietnam	36	40	40	40
Total	6,975	7,633	8,219	7,739
Total of above	8,075	8,656	9,321	8,823

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.
2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.
3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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